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LB 688

where the difficulty comes in. If you could have a line drawn in terms of weeks, and statistically even if you have to determine it in the vast majority of cases the individual lives, then that could be the cutoff point, but that is not even agreed to by doctors, and in that most recent Webster decision, there was a dispute as to how many weeks should constitute what we are talking about in other things for the purpose of an abortion.

SENATOR ELMER: It is a very tangled issue. How are we, as people, going to be able to decide life and death matters of this type?

PRESIDENT: Time.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: As a...can I just answer briefly.

PRESIDENT: Oh, sure.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: As a Legislature, we can't and we shouldn't, that is why we shouldn't be doing what we are doing in my opinion.

PRESIDENT: Okay, thank you. Senator Conway, please, followed by Senator Carsten Rogers.

SENATOR CONWAY: I would like to give my time to Senator Landis, please.

PRESIDENT: Senator Landis, please.

SENATOR LANDIS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, members of the Legislature. One of the things that is at risk in this whole matter of abortion rights is the fact that abortion safety will get risked as we proceed through the public policy issues of whether to permit on a continuing basis abortion or not, and it is wise for us to remember the seedy legacy which we have in this area because history, which now seems skipping away from us and hard to remember, reminds us that illegal abortions are dangerous, and that they represent a very real threat, public health threat. One of the things that has happened since 1973 is that the women who died from complications from abortion has gone down tremendously. Deaths relating to abortions dropped more than 40 percent, and in all after that one year, the total reduction was 90 percent, a real public health gain for the lives of women. Abortions obtained in a medically appropriate